The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a digest of all important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

AGITATE ! EDUCATE ! ORGANIZE !

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR TO CONFER IN HOLLAND

New York, July 12.—President Gompers and A. F. of L. Treasurer Daniel J. Tobin have sailed for Amsterdam to attend an international conference of trade unionists. Since last summer there has not been a meeting of the International Federation of Trades Unions, of which Carl Legien, Berlin, is secretary. It is probable that changing the headquarters and the labor program of the league of nations will be discussed at the Amsterdam meeting.

London, England, July 12.—In the annual report of the International Federation of Trade Unions it is stated that "never in the history of the international trade union movement has there appeared so much confusion."

There is a call for one conference representing the trade unions of America, Britain, France, Italy, Spain and Serbia. Another conference includes Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. There have been other conferences called by the parliamentary committee of the British Trades Union Congress and the British Labor party. The report shows that neither of the latter two are connected with the International Federation of Trades Unions, but are "conducted without jurisdiction."

The report refers to the efforts of the latter federation to maintain its economic status, and declares that the closest concurrent action be agreed with the other members of the International Federation of Trades Unions to keep organization free of political control.

"The future for trade unionism is not easy," says the report. "The outlook demands that everyone connected with the trade union movement shall keep it free from complication and that everyone shall endeavor to strengthen its organization and power for defense."

"KEEP ONE EYE OPEN."

Indianapolis, July 12. — It behooves labor in America to keep a close watch on the story that foreign laborers are leaving this country in such numbers as will cause a labor shortage, says the United Mine Workers' Journal, whose editor declares that even if 1,300,000 departures leave, as has been stated, "there will be still a sufficient labor supply."

It is well to remember that even during the war, when the demand for labor was at its highest point, when industries, shops, mills and mines were striving to meet the extraordinary demands that were made on them, there was no time when labor failed to meet the unusual requirements. And now the war is over. The extraordinary demand has disappeared. Shops, mills and factories and mines are not working to their capacity—not yet. There is in this country plenty of labor to supply all of the requirements of industry. All that is required is for this labor to find employers to pay the right wage.

"There is a concerted effort to make the public believe that a great labor shortage is in sight, but it would be well to investigate before believing it.

"Labor is in favor of putting up the bars against immigration during the period of reconstruction and until business and industry in this country has again become stabilized. Then, and then only, will any one be able to say truthfully and knowingly what labor conditions will be."

ENFORCING 8-HOUR LAW.

Paris, France, July 12.—The national eight-hour law, passed by the Senate, is being enforced—not by the government, but by the workers through their economic power. Several strikes of coal miners, metal workers, garment workers, printers, electricians and others for the immediate and complete application of the law have developed a militant spirit in nearly every labor organization and it is expected the eight-hour work day will soon be a national fact.

The French workers are also quite universally demanding lunch time and "preparation" time in addition to the quitting work be included in the eight hours or paid for extra, and a demand for eight hours of "effective" work. The agreement won by the national and numerous local unions, provides that the work day shall begin at the moment the worker enters the factory and 10 minutes before the eight hours expire. The latter is to "prepare" for the time required by the workers to prepare for the day's work as far as the "wash-up" period at its conclusion.

PRISON CAMP A DISGRACE.

Charleston, W. Va., July 12.—"Portwatine Camp, depravity and viciousness, the Slemsville road, Kanawha county, located 10 miles from the capitol building of the state of West Virginia and the Kanawha county court house, is the most horrible example that ever disgraced a civilized state," declared Governor Snyder, editor of the West Virginia Federationist.

These prisoners are working out fines and jail sentences for minor offenses against the peace and dignity of the state.

MEAT PRICES TOO HIGH.

Washington, July 12.—In writing federal regulation of the meat packing industry, Clarence Ousley, acting secretary of department of agriculture, pointed to the difference now being paid by the packers for live stock and the very high prices demanded of the consuming public for beef products. The federal regulation shifts the blame for present conditions to the retailer.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET.

Omaha, Neb., July 11.—Officers of the Nebraska state federation of labor have issued a call for the twelfth annual convention, to be held in this city, starting August 5 next.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Dayton, Ohio, July 12.—The typographical union has advanced wages of members employed on weekly newspapers to $35 a week. For morning newspaper work the new rate is $40.

ELECTRICIANS GAIN.

Memphis, Tenn., July 12.—Organized electricians have raised wages 4 cents an hour, making their pay $6.40 a day.

NATIONALIZED COAL FAVORED IN ENGLAND

London, England, July 12.—Every member of the Sankey commission (Mr. Justice Sankey, chairman) has recommended that coal should be nationalized and there is a majority of 10 to 1 in favor of a fair compensation to the owners.

The above are the features of a report submitted by the government's commission on the organization and control of the coal industry, which has been investigating the subject for several weeks.

The report is signed by the chairman who favors immediate acquisition of coal royalties and the payment of "fair and just" compensation to the owners and the immediate establishment of a scheme for the enactment of state ownership within five years hence.

The miners' representatives favor nationalization but object to compensating the owners. The miners point to the result of the investigation which showed that many of these owners started out with when or how they secured control of these properties.

The coal owners oppose nationalizing the coal industry in any form. They are in favor of the state ownership of the coal. They favor the establishment of a system of pit committees, district councils and a national council for the industry. Two representatives of other industries agree to the coal owners' report.

The fourth report, signed by the remaining representative of other industries, favors the state ownership of mineral rights but opposes the national ownership of the mines.

A summary of these four reports shows that besides the chairman's report, the chairman and half the members favor nationalization of the industry; to six, recommend the nationalization of the mines in 1922, and the reorganization of the control of the industry, centrally, by districts and locally, in the meantime.

The commission's report is meeting strong opposition among the employing classes and this is reflected in the government, headed by Lloyd George, and consisting of a coalition of trade unionists, liberals and conservatives.

The London Times says: "Here are clearly all the elements of a stirring parliamentary battle, and members are already predicting the disintegration of the coalition."

SET WOMEN'S MINIMUM.

Madison, Wis., July 12.—The Wisconsin industrial commission has ordered that the minimum wage for experienced women and minors, over 18 years of age in this state shall be 22 cents an hour.

The order provides for a learning period of six months in an industry. Girls under 18 years and 16 years of age must be paid not less than 18 cents, and those under 16 years not less than 30 cents.

The number of employes in any establishment who receive wages below 22 cents an hour, but not including the apprentices mentioned above, is restricted 25 per cent of the total women and minors employed. Provision for No learning period is recognized for a seasonal industry. Where board or lodging is furnished the employer may as part payment of wages, a reduction in the minimum wage of not more than $4.50 a week for board and $2 for lodging is permitted.

The commission was assisted by an advisory wage board composed of representatives of employers, employes and the public. Over a year ago the state federation of labor and state federation of women asked the state commission to set a minimum wage for women and minors. During that time, it is stated, the commission has been investigating the cost of living.

The order is a most sweeping one and applies to every working woman and minor in the state. Even domestics in private homes are included.

SCHEMES DO NOT WORK.

New York, July 12.—The preferential union system in the cloak and suit industry in this city has practically disappeared before 100 per cent unionism, says President Schlesinger of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

The preferential union system was established several years ago and was widely proclaimed by those interests as one that would compromise their opposition to the union shop. The system provided that the preferential unionists shall be given the preference in employment, but "the open shop vogue," says President Schlesinger "in the city for a number of years, but particularly during the recent trade union agreement and partly through the general growth of strong union sentiment it has practically done away with."

PASS COMPENSATION BILL.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 12.—Governor Sproul has signed the new compensation act which increases benefits to injured workmen from 50 per cent of their wages to 60 per cent. Dependent compensation is increased from $6 to $9 per cent. Medical service is increased from $100 to $150. Under the new act allowed physicians in compensation cases are increased from $25 to $100. All fatalities, serious injuries and major operations are removed. A new section is in the schedule hospital service for 30 days with a maximum charge of $150.

"AGITATORS" BLAMED.

Bethlehem, Pa., July 12.—About 1,000 clearmakers, mostly women, have suspended work in four large factories here.

It is charged that these workers are "agitators" and have stirred up trouble in that low-wage community, who have come to Bethlehem with their penurious doctrine of living wages and better working conditions.

TEXTILE STRIKE ENDS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 12.—The strike of United Textile Workers is ended. The Chadwick-Hoskins company has ended with the company agreeing not to discriminate against trade unionists and to "meet with a committee of its own employes at any time for the purpose of discussing problems of mutual interest and concern."

MAINE PAINTERS GAIN.

Bangor, Me., July 11.—Painters have secured a wage increase of 50 cents a day without suspending work. In Portland it was necessary for painters to strike to raise their minimum from 50 to 75 cents an hour.

STEEL AUTOCRACY MUST CEASE

The autocratic conduct of employers in the steel industry has long been one of the outstanding points of industrial injustice in America. When the great steel companies merged into the combine known as the steel trust, the employment policy, left by the trust agreement in the hands of the component corporations, became fixedly anti-union. Gradually this old-time policy of the several companies has become the fixed policy of the great trust, backed by all of the immense power of the combine. It has been the policy of the steel corporations to operate a shop closed to union men. This policy is a relic of the feudal past. It has no place in the scheme of things today.

During the convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1918, in St. Paul, by direction of the convention, a conference was held at which were present the officers of the international unions interested in the steel industry. This conference, presided over by President Gompers, formed the committee for organization of the steel industry. The meeting at St. Paul was followed by years of hard work, the fruits of which were recounted at a similar but larger conference held during the Atlantic City convention, just closed. In this conference there were present 24 representatives of 24 national and international unions. Much progress was made during the year, but this fact stands out—the steel corporation persisted in opposition to the tide of human events and the tide of events is sweeping irresistibly in the direction of progress everywhere.

It was stated at this conference that in the Pittsburg district the right of free speech was being denied by the authorities, at the behest of employers. Organizers were not permitted to speak publicly in behalf of the cause of organization. This denial of a fundamental right by the exercise of arbitrary authority on the part of those clothed with brief and passing power constitutes a most flagrant breach of deep-rooted American principles not to be tolerated, and the conference so regarded it. The result was that every international president in the conference arose and volunteered to go into the district to speak, when called upon by the organizing committee, facing arrest and imprisonment if necessary in assertion of the rights of American citizens and in furtherance of the struggle to give the workers of the steel mills a measure of justice in the ordering of their lives.

This is not new to the workers of the steel industry that their autocracy must remove itself from the face of the earth. The world-wide, far-sweeping tide of progress that is today leading the people everywhere to better and higher concepts of life. No such industrial autocracy can continue to exist and function in this era of the world's development. As political autocracy has gone, so must industrial autocracy go. The reason for the existence of despots ended in the consuming fire of the war.

There has got to be freedom in the lives of all men and women. The right of a few to order and direct and control the lives of the many is finished and forever ended. The steel workers there can be no freedom and no democratic voice in the affairs of industry. They will be free to organize and deal collectively with their employers concerning the wages and conditions and hours of their work—or they are able to exercise a competitive voice in fixing the terms and conditions of their labor. There is no democracy where only one voice speaks.

Steel in America must be democratized!—American Federationist.

BOLSHEVIST SPIRIT BLAMED ON EMPLOYERS

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., July 12.—The general grievance committee of the five thousand employes of the Delaware & Hudson coal company have issued a statement condemning the conditions, which is charged with violating the contract "with their own men" and other industries agree to the coal company.

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TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

Rock Island, Ill., July 12. Through arbitration ice wagon drivers have raised wages $3 and $4 a week.

Peoria, Ill., July 12.—Practically every employing teamster in this city has signed the new agreement of the Teamsters' union.

Jackson, Mich., July 12.—A one-year's agreement secured by the Teamsters' union provides for an eight-hour day and wage rates that range from $21.60 to $26 a week.

Memphis, Tenn., July 12.—A strike of milk drivers in this city has ended in the dispute with the referred to arbitration. The drivers are assured all unionists will be put on a preferential basis.

Boston, July 12.—Over 500 members of the Meat Cutters' union suspended work to aid market teamsters who are on a strike for an eight-hour work day. They ask that the hours be from 6 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Saturdays and from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m. the other days in the week.

HOLD UP BUILDING PRICES.

New York, July 12.—Charges that building operations in this city are hampered by a conspiracy of manufacturers and dealers in building material to keep prices up has been made public today by D. H. Matthews, former member of the association of masons' building material dealers, justifying before a committee on rent profiteering.

Secretary of the association admitted that "about every three or four months" he issued a "code circular" showing what prices dealers could obtain materials.

Other prices ignored the law of supply and demand, which is supposed to be inviolate. The prices were arbitrary, he said, and the purpose of the association had no say in the proceedings.

METAL WORKERS GAIN.

La Crosse, Wis., July 12.—Sheet metal workers have advanced wages 10 cents an hour and Saturday half holiday throughout the year.

Jackson, Mich., July 12.—Sheet metal workers have asked employers to raise pay 10 cents an hour.

Chicago, July 12.—W. L. Sullivan, of Portland, Oregon, succeeds John D. Hibbard, of Chicago, as international president of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance. Bray resigned after years of service in that office.

WIRE STRIKERS JAILED.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 12.—Last week 17 striking commercial telegraphers, men and women, the young women were arrested by Federal authorities. Chief Operator Federhisini says "it is the evident purpose of the district attorney to clean the prison. Union officials to resort to the jailing method to break up altogether the legal picketing heretofore done by the telegraphers."

COMPENSATION IN FULL.

Pottsville, Pa., July 12.—The state compensation board, in session here, decided to pay in full all compensation who wish to return to their natives lands all the money coming to them from the state fund. Many claimants to engage in business abroad.

TEACHERS ORGANIZE.

Superior, Wis., July 11.—Teachers in the normal school in this city have organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers.

COOKS AND WAITERS UNITE.

Clarksburg, W. Va., July 12.—Cooks and waiters in this city have organized and are lined up with the bona fide trade union movement.

UNIONS ARE A FACT; MUST BE RECOGNIZED

Ottawa, Canada, July 12.—Trade unions are a fact and must be recognized by employers, and if employers are not prudent and refuse to accept this recognition, "we may expect a reign regardless of opposition and results," is ranking sense of injustice."

In effect this is the view of the conclusions of the government's commission of industrial relations, one of the functions of which is to investigate the causes for social unrest. In discussing collective bargaining and the rights of labor to organize, the commission says:

"Why is it that we are having but little trouble in the United States where the worker is well organized and where the principle of collective bargaining has been conceded?

"The principle of collective bargaining, then, does not, of itself, solve strife and disorder, has brought order and stability.

"The Capital Times has repeatedly pointed out that the most conspicuous contribution to Madison's industrial ills lies in the recognition of collective bargaining. It is unescapable.

"The men have as much right to have a board of directors as have the employers.

"And just so long as the employers here continue to refuse to meet the board of directors of the men around a table the problem is not going to be solved.

"And to try to solve this problem by yelling 'bolshevik' and 'Germanism' and 'agitator' will only aggravate the trouble.

"It is high time to put an end to the part of the employer acting collectively to demand that the employe shall meet him individually.

"Common fairness demands that the men be allowed to meet their employers on even terms."

JAP SILENT INVASION.

Washington, July 12.—Japan is conducting a silent invasion of California, said United States Senator Phelan, of that state, in a statement in which he calls upon congress to act now and help save western civilization.

"I was surprised and alarmed," he said, "to read the official statement that one-third of the births outside of incorporated cities and towns in California are Japanese. Call them Japanese. That means that one-third of the rural population is subsidized Japanese. When the rural population is the backbone of every country, the men of the rural districts must appeal to all thinking men and women.

"The state board of health reports that the Japanese birth in the last 10 years has increased 1,000 per cent, and the white births have decreased about 9 per cent.

"California is not just as Hawaii has been for some time past—a tributary colony of Japan.

"If this is not checked now it means the end of the white race in California, the downfall of American institutions and the end of our western civilization."

SEAMEN WANT 8 HOURS.

Paris, France, July 12.—Seamen are not included in the eight-hour law, recently passed by the chamber, and the National Seamen's Federation demands that the law apply to them. Ship owners have formed an international competition bugaboo and declare that the protection of foreign countries adopt it, through international agreement.

The ship owners have been receiving 1,500 francs per ton for freight and the seamen's federation argues while English ship owners were carrying the same freight for 1,000 francs. In the past French ship owners did not demand that the English tariff be applied to them, but by international agreement or otherwise.

UNITY WITH FARMERS.

Galveston, Texas, July 12.—Officers of the Farmers' union have arranged with the state federation of labor to confer with labor leaders in central labor bodies advocating closer co-operation between farmers and organized labor.

"The workers say that the spirit of organization of co-operation among producers is the strongest at the present time in the history of this state.

OIL WORKERS MAKE GAINS.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 12.—According to the current issue of the International Oil Worker the organized oil workers have made notable gains in the past six months. New locals have been formed in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, West Virginia and Illinois and many new scales have been established.

SWITCHMEN UNITE.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 12.—Officers of the Switchmen's Union of North America have announced that there has been organized at San Bernardino, Cal., Detroit, Mich., and Birmingham, Ala.

HOG PRICES SOAR.

Chicago, July 12.—One day last week hog prices broke all records in this country. At no time during the civil war did they reach the level—$23 a hundred pounds, live weight.

54-HOUR LAW VIOLATED.

Galveston, Texas, July 12. — At a meeting of the executive board of the state federation of labor it was reported that the Texas 48-hour law was violated unanimously.

COLLECTIVE ACTION IS FIRST ESSENTIAL

Madison, Wis., July 12.—Calling workers names because they insist on collective bargaining is no answer for the very rich to fleece Uncle Sam out of excessive profits, declares editor of the New York World.

One favorite method of large stockholders in times of market depression, and then, through another, to immediately buy the amount of stock at an equivalent price. This is known as a "wash" sale, and tax deductions running into the hundreds of millions of dollars are levied yearly by this practice, with apparently no way of preventing the loss.

But the boldest and meanest trick to beat Uncle Sam out of his just taxes, the World says, is the "straddle" sale of automobiles. It is not uncommon for owners of big automobile plants to include in their "stable" a half dozen cars whose total value approximates up to $20,000 or $30,000. The cars are generally "sold" to a favorite or some complacent dummy. Yachts are also transferred when tax returns are due.

The income tax law permits mine, oil and gas companies to make "a reasonable allowance for depletion and depreciation of improvement, according to the peculiar conditions in each case."

Some of the great copper and oil companies have placed this liberal interpretation on this clause and have taken advantage of it to the limitless extent the World shows how these companies have operated under this clause.

"In the case of some of the big mine companies millions have been charged off each year for ore taken out of the ground. In other words, instead of being taxed as profit, the thus mined has become a liability. In the case of one big South American company, which is owned in Wall street, more than $4,000,000 was charged off last year for depletion. Another, a copper company, paid dividends of 8% a share on the stock. When this matter arrived at the office of one of the directors he admitted that the dividends enabled to offset income tax requirements."

RECALL GAINS MADE.

Kansas City, Mo., July 12.—The Railway Employes' Journal calls attention to "just what has been secured for the members of our organizations during the government's assumed control of the railroads.

"It has been secured by things that have been secured which could be taken up only after long agitation and many hard, bitter fights to have obtained, namely, improvement in wages, standardization of hours and the abolition of piece work with every possibility of a standardization of rules through adoption of the standing national agreement before the government relinquishes control of the railroads. Who would have thought five years ago or less that it would ever be possible for eight hours to constitute a day's wages in California as in Maine, Oregon, Maryland and Texas, and in addition to this the elimination of the thousand and one classifications of labor, a thing we have now they can almost be counted upon the fingers of one hand."

CARNEGIE FUND RAPPED.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 12.—Opposition to the Carnegie foundation preparing the report of the National Education association's pension committee was expressed at the closing session of the association's annual convention. The speaker is a member of the Chicago Federation of Teachers.

"The foundation," she said, "is seeking to destroy legislation for the different states concerning teachers' pensions. The foundation wants a national pension system which will give the least possible competition for the steel trust, railroads and the arrests are the result of the steel trust's opposition to organized labor.

CLERKS JOIN UNION.

Grafton, W. Va., July 12.—Retail clerks and railway clerks have organized locals here with their respective internationals.

Wheeling, Ariz., July 12.—Practically every eligible retail clerk at Wheeling has joined the new Retail Clerks' union.

FRENCH-BELGIAN UNITY.

Paris, France, July 12.—At a meeting in this city the labor movements of France and Belgium perfected mutual understandings.

SECURE 44-HOUR WEEK.

Yakima, Wash., July 12.—Electricians have secured a 44-hour week and secured substantial wage increases.

OIL WORKERS UNITING.

Charleston, W. Va., July 12.—Oil workers in this state are conducting a vigorous trade union organization campaign.

O. B. U. IDEA IS OLD, AUSTRALIANS SAY

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, July 12.—The One Big Union idea is old, say officers of the powerful Australian Workers' union in a manifesto against the O. B. U., imported from the United States.

The manifesto states that about 30 years ago this movement started in France and a crusade began on syndicalist lines. "It ran its course of madness, direct action and sabotage and died."

In our own time, in 1905, the I. W. W. was launched in America. They followed the same madness, direct action, sabotage, dissension, destruction and destruction of the trade union movement." In tracing the policy of O. B. U. advocates in the United States, the manifesto says:

"A campaign of slander and abuse of union officials was continuously kept going. It did not seek to build, but to disrupt and destroy unions. Disastrous strikes and disorganization followed. In their wake there was only one temporary success of any magnitude recorded.

"Then the propagators of distrust and suspicion fell out among themselves and two organizations, each claiming to be the 'simon pure' I. W. W., were formed.

"In Australia at the present time there are the A. W. U. and the I. W. W. (Workers' International Industrial union) and the W. I. U. (Workers' Industrial union of Australia.

"Already those two bodies are at loggerheads, and internecine bitterness must result here."

The Australian Workers' union's constitution is sufficiently elastic to meet the needs and circumstances of the country, although it has already embraced within its fold. The constitution is the gradual work of 20 years' experience, and has been tested and is molded to meet the needs of the workers of the day. If at any time a new America then and there are no Americans now.

"The vessel owners are trying to jockey the government into a compromise. The union has not gone into a strike, and compel the government to use its 60,000 naval reserves in the various camps," said Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's union.

"The vessel owners want the government to furnish the strike-breakers against the marine unions," said the labor leader, and declared that it would be impossible for these unions to strike, as it would stop the transportation of troops and supplies to Europe and the return of American soldiers from France.

OPPOSE COMPULSION.

Temple, Texas, July 12.—The executive board of the state federation of labor has issued a statement to the state that have supported the Waco central labor council's attack for compulsory arbitration as applied us to service corporations to rescind their action.

The Waco trade unionists are petitioning the governor to call a special session of the legislature to pass an emergency arbitration act. This is opposed by the state federation officials, who call attention to the opposition of the American Federation of Labor and to the fact that "any attempt to suppress competition by force has always resulted in a one-sided affair—compulsory as to the wage worker only."

"In saying this we do not desire so be misunderstood as in opposition to the Waco central labor council, but we do emphatically state that we feel that approval will be given to this resolution and that if any labor organization should be called petitioned the governor to favorably consider their petition they will hasten to recall said petition."

"SAVING" THE WORKERS.

Topeka, Kans., July 12.—The Southwest Bell Telephone company is interested in the welfare of its telephone girls, and has created a "home" for these workers. The girls were not consulted in drawing up a constitution or preparing rules for the new organization. They were called in one by one and told to sign or else to fix it all nice for you."

The girls refused and were tendered a banquet by the company, which so guaranteed its dividends while under the constitution that it can charge its union-smashing costs to operating expenses. The regular union of telephone operators is struggling against this power.

STRIKES NOT ENDED.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, July 12.—Legislation that was announced would end the strikes of Australia through various forms of compulsion, has not been as successful as its friends declared it would be, and new employers have formed a company to indemnify themselves for their losses and to "ensure that laws affecting the rights of employers are framed equitably and administered impartially."

The agreement in this state has for its secretaries the secretary of the Victorian employers' federation and the secretary of the Victorian chamber of manufactures.

LAWYERS WARNED.

New York, July 12.—The appellate division of the supreme court has warned 14 lawyers that they will be punished if they attempted to collect contingent fees for injured workers on a 50-50 basis.

The court says that any attempt to secure a fee in excess of 10 per cent is entitled by the state compensation commissioner to be considered unlawful and deserving disciplinary action.

ONE MOBBER ARRESTED.

Hibbon, Ariz., July 12.—Just two years ago 1,200 workers were deported from this city by a mob of deputy sheriffs, headed in freight cars and dumped into New Mexico. The first arrest has been made in the case of Judge (B. (Billy) Woods, an alleged company guard.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Mansfield, Ohio, July 12.—After a five-weeks' strike carpenters secured a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour.

WANT 44-HOUR WEEK.

Boston, July 12.—A 44-hour week is now the immediate goal of Structural Iron Workers' union No. 7.

RAISE WAGES $6 A WEEK.

Dallas, Texas, July 12.—Structural iron workers raised wages from 80 to 95 cts. a day.